

OBREGON ISOLATED

Zapata Comes Up in Rear and Cuts Him From His Base.

VILLA'S LARGE ARMY

The Fighting State Librarian Has Received Thousands of Ammunition and Has Commenced Numbering Nearly 35,000 Attack General Obregon, the Being Expected Within a Week. Twelve of Obregon's Troop Trains Destroyed by Zapatistas by the Use of Dynamite.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Activity on the part of the Zapata forces, who are operating behind the army of General Obregon, the Carranza commander, and threatening to isolate him from his base at Vera Cruz, attracted most attention here today in the Mexican situation.

While some official reports to the state department said the Zapatistas apparently had been successful in cutting Obregon's communications with Vera Cruz, to the extent of the break or the ability of the Carranza commander to restore his lines was not indicated.

General Villa has received thousands of rounds of ammunition and has concentrated what his agents here estimate as an army of nearly 35,000 men to attack General Obregon, the battle being expected within a week. The Zapata forces, numbering several thousand, have cut the railway between Celaya, General Obregon's headquarters, and Vera Cruz, and an early report to the state department said Duval West, President Wilson's personal representative, and a number of Americans who were traveling on a train from Mexico City had been delayed en route. Later advices tonight said the train had not been permitted to proceed, but it was not clear whether this meant a repair of the railroad or recognition by Zapatistas of the special arrangement made at Mexico City by the Villa-Zapata authorities for the passage of this train.

Advices to the Villa agency here made public tonight, said 10,000 Zapata troops, under General Juan Bandera, were advancing on Queretaro, behind General Obregon, and that 12 of Obregon's troop trains had been destroyed by the use of dynamite bombs. The agency claimed also that General Obregon had routed the Carranza army at Guadalajara and recaptured that place while General Chao was said to have reported the capture of Chico, near Ebanoo, where fighting has been continuous for weeks in the Villa movement upon Tampico. The Carranza transport Oaxaca was said to have been captured in the river near Ebanoo.

INDIANS ON WARPATH. DOUGLAS, Ariz., April 28.—Travelers arrived today from Southern Sonora, reported that Joss Maytorena, the Villa chieftain in that state, was powerless to cope with the uprising of Yaqui Indians, who have taken the warpath independent of all revolutionary factions. Settlers applying for military protection were told that Maytorena's soldiers would not fight the Indians. Permission was given

HARVESTER COMPANY DID NOT TREAT SISAL GROWERS UNFAIRLY

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The International Harvester company today formally denied to Secretary Bryan that it had sought advantages over competitors in Yucatan in the purchase of sisal grasses and disclaimed knowledge of charges made by the Carranza government that one of its agents in the United States used the name of the department to further its interests.

On request of Luis Cabrera, General Carranza's secretary of the treasury, the complaint was lodged with the state department against the methods said to be employed by Avelino Montea, an agent in Yucatan of the Harvester company. The complaint charged that Montea used the name of the state department to force conditions in negotiations between producers and consumers of sisal and had attempted to pay for the fibre in unrecognized money, issued by insurgents.

George H. Ranney, representative of the company, came to Washington from Chicago today and conferred with Secretary Bryan. Later Mr. Bryan sent a note to Charles A. Douglas, counsellor for the Carranza agency, in which he said:

"You are authorized to have the following communication sent to General Carranza: "Replying to complaint contained

Every Position on New Alaska Road Is Filled

SEATTLE, April 27.—Thomas Riggs Jr., member of the Alaska engineering commission, said today that every position on the Alaska government railway project was filled and 45,000 applications for employment were on file. Not much construction work will be done this year, and persons already in Alaska will be preferred in adding to the railroad force.

them to arm their ranch hands or mine workmen for their own protection. All of the ranches in Sonora owned by foreigners now are strongly fixed, it was asserted. Travelers even along the most requested roads always take heavily armed escorts.

HUERTA REVOLUTION. ANTONIO, Texas, April 28.—Pascual Angeria, formerly an officer in Villa's army, who arrived here today from Mexico, in a statement tonight said that another revolution is being organized for Mexican liberty and peace, in which Huerta is the central figure. Angeria's statement follows:

"Thousands of Mexicans believe Huerta is the man to bring peace to Mexico, and an organization for the new plan is being perfected in New York. While the nucleus of the new party will consist of 10,000 officers and men now in the United States and I might say, all but 50 in Texas, there will be no violation of the neutrality laws."

GREECE WANTS TO JOIN ALLIES BUT DEMANDS TOO MUCH

LONDON, April 29.—(3:12 p. m.)—Telegraphing from Sofia, the Daily Mail's correspondent says:

"The Greek government, which a short time ago refused the invitation of the entente powers to join the war, has now approached them with a proposition for Greece's definite co-operation. The allied powers, however, are not now so eager, especially as Greece demands much and offers little. The entente powers' reply was that unless Greece made more definite and satisfactory proposals, negotiations with her would be impossible."

Denial From Rome That Prince Buelow Leaves

ROME, April 26 (3:25 p. m., via Paris 9 a. m.)—Both the vatican and Prince von Buelow, German ambassador to Italy, deny the report printed in the Paris Figaro of April 20, that Prince von Buelow had visited Pope Benedict to bid the pontiff farewell, believing that his departure from Rome was imminent. Prince von Buelow was in Germany when Pope Benedict was elected and has never seen the pontiff. When he returned to Rome it was as Germany's ambassador accredited to the vatican, since the fall of the temporal power, has been that diplomats accredited to the quirinal shall not visit the vatican until the term of their appointment to the royal court has ended.

SENSATIONAL REPORT OF DEFEAT OF ALLIES

BERLIN, April 28.—(6:35 p. m.)—A well authenticated report has reached Berlin that the left wing of the allies' landing force on the Gallipoli peninsula, which General Liman von Sanders, the German commander of the Turkish forces reported yesterday as holding out, has now surrendered to the Turks.

LONDON WAR REVIEW.

LONDON, April 28.—(10 p. m.)—"Our operations in conjunction with the French have definitely stopped the German attack."

In these words Field Marshal Sir John French, chief in command of the British forces on the continent, announced the conclusion of another German attempt to break through the allied lines around Ypres and along the Yser canal, which brought about one of the most sanguinary battles of the war.

This, however, only brings to an end the first phase of the battles, for the allies have yet to win back the ground which they lost in the great German sweep. For this purpose they are delivering counter attacks against the German lines. Only at one place, Steenstrate, have the Germans managed to keep their footing on the western bank of the canal, while to the north of Ypres the positions remain as much as they were, the allies making no claims to an advance there, and the Germans reporting that all the British attacks have been repulsed.

To hold these lines, the Germans have brought up further reinforcements and Belgium, behind them, has been denuded of troops. The towns and villages in Belgium are being guarded by only a handful of sentries.

Fighting also continues in Champagne, where the Germans make claim to the capture of a French position in the Argonne and the Woivre, where the French say they are progressing, and in the Vosges, where both sides claim to be in possession of Hartmanns-Wellerkopf. It is probable that this mountain, which commands

the plains of Alsace, has changed hands several times. This would account for the contradictory reports.

The Russians and Austro-Germans are heavily engaged in the region of Uzsook pass, in the Carpathians, and in the direction of Stry, where an attempt is being made to strike at the Russian communications. Berlin correspondents give the Austrians credit for the capture of a number of important heights near Uzsook pass, and also assert that they have driven the Russians completely out of Bukovina. But this is not backed up by the Austrian official report, which says that in Bukovina no important event has occurred and simply speaks of Russian attacks being repulsed in the Carpathians. There has also been a renewal of activity on the East Prussian front, where the Germans report minor successes for their troops.

The sensational report that 8,000 of the allies troops have been driven to the sea on the Gallipoli peninsula and that 12,000 were captured, also comes from Berlin, but has no confirmation from other sources. It is expected that the operations against the Dardanelles will proceed slowly, as the Turks are strongly entrenched and their wire entanglements and trenches will have to be shelled heavily before the troops can make any serious attempt to advance.

The French have lost the cruiser Leon Gambetta, which was torpedoed by the Austrian submarine U-5, while leaving the Adriatic sea for Malta. Only a small part of her crew were saved, all the officers, including the admiral, being drowned.

The reports as to the intentions of Italy are as varied as they are numerous, but the Italian embassy at London has authorized the statement that nothing is known there of any impending change in the Italian policy.

Nothing further has been heard of the German fleet in the North sea and it is contended in official quarters here that it never left the mine fields off Ireland. In the Baltic, however, German warships are busy and have stopped a number of Swedish steamers carrying coal from English ports to Sweden.

WOMEN OF ALL COUNTRIES MEET AT THE HAGUE AND TALK PEACE

THE HAGUE, April 27.—(Via London, 10:10 p. m.)—Forty-two delegates from the United States to the international women's peace congress, who had been held up on the steamer Noordam because of Great Britain's order stopping traffic to Holland, arrived here today, the Noordam having been released by order of the British admiralty.

The delegates reached The Hague in time for the opening meeting of the congress tonight, at which an earnest desire to bring the world war to a conclusion and insure a durable peace was strongly expressed by delegates belonging to both belligerent and neutral nations.

Beside the 886 Dutch delegates, the gathering, which was presided over by Aletta Jacobs, comprised 51 women from America, three from Austria, nine from Denmark, five from Belgium (who arrived by special permission of the German military authorities), nine from Hungary, 12 from Sweden, 15 from Norway, 12 from Germany, two from Great Britain and one each from Chile, Armenia, Italy and Canada.

Stirring addresses of greeting were delivered by Anita Augspurg of Munich, Madame Tubberg of Denmark, Katherin Courtney of London, Olga

Misar of Vienna, Anna Klemann of Stockholm, Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews of Boston, Vilma Gluecklich of Budapest, Rosa Genoll of Milan, Dr. Kellkauf of Norway and Mme. Boissevain of Amsterdam.

A thrill seemed to stir the audience as the women of the various nations uttered sympathetic references to the sorrows and hardships of their sisters. Anita Augspurg aroused the enthusiasm of the delegates when she declared that womanly feelings were above all race hatred and that the German women stretched out their hands for friendship and international love. Miss Courtney reciprocated with the assurance that English women recognized that women of other nations as sisters were heartily thankful to the neutral nations for calling the gathering, declaring that all women in their hearts wished for peace.

This was the first time when the women of the world, as an organized body, had been in a position to make themselves heard in an effort to bring the great war to an end. Miss Courtney continued, and the women were now going to say what they thought of the world, not as nationals, but as women.

(Continued on page twelve.)

CRUCIFIXION AND BURNING OF CHRISTIANS ALIVE ARE REVIVED

NEW YORK, April 28.—Details of the massacre of native Christians at Urumiah, Persia, by Kurds, received today by the Presbyterian board of foreign missions, state that not less than 2,000 have perished from disease. The attacks, it would appear have not been confined to Kurds, but have been made, in at least one instance, by Turkish soldiers. Crucifixion and burning of Christians alive have been revived.

The attack in which Turkish soldiers were the assailants, according to reports received by the board, was made upon the American mission and the French Roman Catholic mission. Five native Russian priests, the reports assert, were taken from the American mission by Turks. The missionaries stated that these men were "treated badly" and added that it was not known to them whether the priests were hanged.

A report had reached the Presbyterian missionaries at Tabriz that Americans at Urumiah had been forced to pay \$40,000 as a ransom for the refugees who had fled to the mission for

protection. This report, it was said, had not been confirmed.

These and other matters pertaining to Urumiah were related in two letters received today from Dr. W. S. Vanneman of Salem, N. J., head of the Presbyterian hospital at Tabriz and chairman of the relief committee appointed by the American consul there.

Writing from Tabriz, under date of March 24, Dr. Vanneman said:

"About 10 days ago the Kurds in Salmas, with the permission of the Turkish troops, gathered all the Nestorian and Armenian men remaining there, it is reported, numbering 800. Four hundred were sent to Khorrova and 400 to Haft Dewan under the pretense of giving them bread. They were held a few days and then all of them tortured and massacred. Many of the women and children were taken away and ill treated. This happened a day or two before the advancing Russian army took Salmas.

"We are very anxious about Urumiah. A letter, dated March 1, from Dr. Shedd (the Rev. Dr. W. A. Shedd

Canadian Soldiers Die From Poisoning Gases

LONDON, April 27.—(11:40 p. m.)—The British war office, in a statement tonight, supplementing its previous charges that the Germans, in their fighting, are using noxious gases, says: "Medical evidence shows that Canadian soldiers have lost their lives in the recent fighting not from wounds, but from poisoning by gases employed by the enemy."

of Marietta, Ohio), came through by messenger two days ago. He said things were getting worse. Gulpashan, which hitherto has not been disturbed by the Kurds, as it had not fought against them, had been plundered and ruined. I think this was the only village which remained. Fifty-one of the most prominent men of this village were taken out at night to the cemetery and shot. The women and girls who could not escape were violated. This was done by Turkish soldiers. Forty men had been taken from the Roman Catholic mission in Urumiah city, kept prisoners a few days and then were taken at night two miles from the city and shot. There were 60 cases of typhoid among the refugees at the college."

HONORING GAILLARD.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—President Wilson today signed an executive order which changes the name of Culebra cut in the Panama canal to Gaillard cut, in honor of the late Col. D. P. Gaillard, who died from disease contracted while a member of the Isthmian canal commission.

TWO HUNDRED CANADIAN OFFICERS FALL IN ONE BATTLE

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 28.—A list of casualties among officers in the Canadian contingent, issued tonight, contains 31 names. Four officers are listed as killed, 13 wounded and several missing. There were about 600 officers in the Canadian division at the front and the figures indicate that a third of them were put out of action at Ypres.

WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—For Montana: Fair Thursday and Friday.

Allies Land Troops and Resume Attack on Turks

LONDON, April 26 (5:23 p. m.)—The admiralty and the war office declared this afternoon that a general attack on the Dardanelles had begun. An army, it was said, had been disembarked successfully. The following official announcement was given out in London today:

"The general attack on the Dardanelles by the fleet and the army was resumed yesterday. The disembarkation of the army covered by the fleet began before sunrise at various points on the Gallipoli peninsula and in spite of serious opposition from the enemy in entrenchments, protected by barbed wire, was completely successful. Before nightfall large forces were established on shore. The landing of the army and the advance continues."

WITNESS ADMITS HE WORKED FOR OWNERS AND UNION AT SAME TIME

TRINIDAD, Colo., April 27.—Direct and cross-examination of witnesses for the prosecution was continued today and a night session of the district court in the trial of John R. Lawson, international executive board member of the United Mine Workers of America, charged with the murder of John Nimmo, a mine guard.

A witness, who gave his name as Pat Murphy, alias J. R. Petty, testified that at the time Lawson was telephoning to the governor that he could not control the strikers, he was telling the men to go out and fight. The witness swore further that he was employed by the United Mine Workers of America in 1913 to distribute arms to striking coal miners, who were ordered to "shoot and shoot to kill."

Murphy's testimony in the main corroborated that given yesterday by Charles Snyder, Snyder was on the stand again the greater part of the day. He testified on cross-examination that he was at present employed "indirectly" by a private detective agency.

Snyder said further that he was receiving \$75 a month through A. C. Felt, that he was in the employ of the Mine Owners' association at a time when he asked money from the

STRICKEN SERBIANS

Thirty Thousand Suffering From Typhus and 300,000 Destitute.

COUNTRY EXHAUSTED

Rockefeller Foundation War Relief Commission Wires Startling Report of Conditions as They Exist at the Present Time in Disease-Stricken Serbia, Which the Government Nor the People Themselves Are Able to Control—Warning Note Sounded That the Epidemic is a Menace to the Whole World.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The Rockefeller foundation war relief commission made public tonight a report on destitution and disease in Serbia, in which it is said that on March 10 probably from 25,000 to 30,000 persons were suffering from typhus in Serbia and that this and other epidemics were "swiftly enveloping the entire nation."

The report was transmitted from Berlin. Cholera was at that time expected with the arrival of warm weather and no preparations have been made to combat it, the report said. Probably 300,000 persons were destitute. Neither the Serbian government, absorbed in the war, nor the people themselves were able to control the situation, which the commission described as not only a "menace to the health of the Serbian people, but of the whole world."

It was upon this report that the Rockefeller foundation at the invitation of the Serbian government joined with the American Red Cross in sending to Serbia the American sanitary commission, which left here April 3, under the leadership of Dr. Richard P. Strong of the Harvard Medical school. The commission proposes as its first step in controlling the epidemic, the isolation of the infected.

First describing general conditions in Serbia, the report states that the country now has, as the result of three successive wars, reached "a state of exhaustion in which it has practically nothing to give away to its own unfortunate."

The Serbian peasant in normal times is isolated and self sustaining. The country is economically and socially undeveloped and unorganized. The one railroad through the country is mainly used for military purposes and other roads are out of repair and almost impassable. The richest quarter of the country has been invaded and laid waste. Other than to Bulgaria, which harbors no love for Serbia, the country's only connection with the outer world is the Greek port of Saloniki. These and other circumstances are cited as difficulties in the way of relief.

The Serbian peasant, the report says, attributes the inception of typhus to Austrian prisoners, who were quartered to the number of 60,000 throughout the country. Every community on the main lines of travel is infected with the disease. As an illustration of its ravages and the prevalence of destitution, the report describes the situation at Nish, the temporary capital, whose normal population has been increased from 25,000 to 80,000, due chiefly to the influx of refugees.

Miners' union; that he was hired by the mine owners to assist in the prosecution of Lawson and that he himself was under bond, charged with the murder of Nimmo and for other alleged crimes. The Mine Owners' association, he said, was composed of the Victor-American Fuel company, the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, the Rocky Mountain Fuel company and the National Fuel company.

Following the cross-examination of Snyder, the state called Pat Murphy. He testified that he had been employed by the United Mine Workers to serve as a secret agent and body-guard.

After relating numerous alleged events in the early days of the recent strike, he testified that on October 25, 1913, the day Nimmo was killed, he went with Charles Snyder to Ludlow in an automobile loaded with ammunition. His story of his alleged meeting with Lawson on the battlefield was, in the main, similar to that of Snyder.

In a lengthy cross-examination Horace W. Hawkins sought to make the witness admit that he was employed by a detective agency. Murphy said his income was received by mail and that he did not know who sent him the money.